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Borough of Rawtenstall

ANNUAL REPORT

1958



OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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COUNCILLOR J. ASHWORTH

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BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. CUNLIFFE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector:

L. T. SIMPSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. HOLT, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks:

A. HALLIWELL, (Left 30/9/58)

A. H. FISHER, (Commenced 24/11/58)

MISS M. DIXON.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

A. WORSLEY.

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To the Mayor and Members of the Rawtenstall Borough Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1958 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The general health of the population has been satisfactory and there has been no serious outbreak of illness of any kind.

The vital statistics of the district show very little change from previous years. The birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of population is slightly below the rate for England and Wales, the death rate of 15.5 is slightly above the national rate. The infant mortality rate of 18.1 per 1,000 is again below that for the rest of the country, but there was one maternal death.

Epidemic diseases were restricted to measles and whooping cough, the number of cases being small. There were two isolated cases of poliomyelitis.

Milk and water supplies continued to be satisfactory.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was 16 and there were 5 non-pulmonary cases. It is expected that the non-pulmonary cases will gradually disappear as the safe milk scheme takes effect.

Progress has been made in reducing smoke pollution particularly from an industrial standpoint and a start has been made on schemes for reducing domestic pollution.

The slum clearance programme has now been re-started following a hold-up due to the high cost of building.

I would like to thank the members of the Council for their interest and encouragement and to tender my thanks to the staff for their very good service.

I am, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. T. WADE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Registrar General estimates that the population has decreased by 200 since last year, the actual figure being 24,230. The adjusted birth rate was 14.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national rate of 16.4. The adjusted death rate was 15.5 per 1,000 of the population and as in previous years it is higher than that for England and Wales, which was 11.7.

The infant mortality rate was 18.1 per 1,000 live births compared with the national rate of 22.5.

There were six infant deaths of which four occurred within the first four weeks of life. There was one maternal death. There were 13 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified from the local maternity hospital. An investigation was made and it appeared that many of these were of minor importance, and there was only one case in which the condition became serious, fortunately the mother made a good recovery.

There was very little epidemic disease and there were no deaths.

Milk and water supplies gave satisfactory results on test and there was an improvement in the standard of private supplies.

There has been a noticeable reduction in smoke pollution from factory chimneys as a result of the installation of more suitable firing equipment. Some measure of the attention which has been paid to this by industry is indicated by the expenditure of £30,000 on new equipment.

Improvement grants whereby a maximum of half the cost may be provided by the Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, were approved in 64 cases.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	.. .. .	9,528
Number of Inhabited Houses - according to the Rate Books		9,224
Number of Inhabited Houses - Census 1931	.. .. .	8,079
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£226,131
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£865
Population - Registrar General's Estimate (Mid-year 1958)		24,230
Population - Census 1931	.. .. .	28,575
Population - Census 1951	.. .. .	25,426

BIRTHS

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	{	Legitimate			166	153	319
		Illegitimate			8	4	12
		Total			174	157	331
Still Births	{	Legitimate			3	7	10
		Illegitimate			1	1	2
		Total			4	8	12
<u>DEATHS</u>							
Infantile	{	Legitimate			3	3	6
		Illegitimate			-	-	-
		Total			3	3	6
Maternal	{	Puerperal Sepsis			-	-	-
		Other Maternal Causes			-	1	1
		Total			-	1	1
Neo-natal Mortality - infants under four weeks of age					2	2	4
Total number of Deaths from all Causes					180	200	380

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	13.7
Adjusted Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	14.5
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	35.0
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	18.1
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Total Births	2.92
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	12.1
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	15.7
Adjusted Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	15.5
Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.08
Death Rate from Cancer	1.98

ENGLAND AND WALES

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	16.4
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	22.5

CAUSE OF DEATH						Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..		2	-	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..				1	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..		4	3	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..			3	1	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..		-	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..		-	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..				13	14	27
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..			22	40	62
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..		32	34	66
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..			5	2	7
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	40	49	89
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..		3	5	8
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	17	9	26
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..				1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..		-	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..			-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..			-	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..				12	14	26
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	5	7	12
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..			1	-	1
TOTALS						180	200	380

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH

Year	Popu- lation	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Infant Mort. per 1,000 Live births	Actual Still Births	Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births
			Actual		All Births			
			Leg.	Illeg.				
1958	24,230	15.7	319	12	13.7	18	12	2.92
1957	24,430	17.0	317	19	13.8	15	6	-
1956	24,650	14.4	312	17	13.3	15	8	-
1955	24,840	16.9	324	10	13.4	33	11	-
1954	24,900	16.1	329	9	13.6	30	4	2.92
1953	24,950	21.7	339	13	14.1	23	9	2.77
1952	25,140	14.0	319	24	13.6	32	8	2.85
1951	25,320	16.8	322	12	13.2	33	11	-
1950	25,350	15.5	339	16	14.0	37	7	2.76
1949	25,220	15.4	368	18	15.3	28	5	-
1948	25,140	14.2	389	19	16.2	48	13	3.93
1947	24,630	15.3	486	9	20.0	58	11	2.38
1946	24,300	14.2	365	23	15.9	35	15	7.35
1945	23,000	17.3	305	21	14.1	55	10	5.95
1944	23,630	15.5	386	16	17.3	57	9	4.86
1943	23,630	15.6	323	15	14.3	18	8	2.89
1942	26,030	12.6	307	10	12.9	35	18	-
1941	25,770	14.8	294	8	11.7	47	17	8.92
1940	26,030	14.8	274	5	10.7	47	12	-
1939	26,810	14.1	269	11	10.4	60	7	3.48
1938	27,070	14.0	311	10	11.8	62	12	6.00
1937	27,300	15.1	257	9	9.7	71	11	7.22
1936	27,710	14.4	323	12	12.0	59	20	-
1935	27,940	13.3	263	12	9.8	50	22	-
1934	28,020	12.4	340	17	12.7	78	12	2.71
1933	28,130	13.8	270	13	10.0	56	19	3.31
1932	28,500	13.2	307	9	11.0	63	21	8.90
1931	28,890	13.4	352	15	12.7	49	22	5.14
1930	28,660	13.2	330	13	11.9	84	22	-
1925	28,960	13.0	420	13	14.9	87	7	4.62
1920	28,470	13.3	559	34	20.8	89	9	6.91
1915	29,575	16.3	528	20	18.5	133		-
1910	32,960	12.2	599	26	19.0	110		9.60
1905	32,000	14.2	663	36	21.8	119		7.15
1900	30,934	16.7	717	35	24.3	153		2.66

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The County Council is responsible for the following local health services which are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme:- Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:- control of infectious disease, provision of suitable water supplies, control of cleansing and disposal of refuse, inspection of all food and food preparing premises including the inspection of all meat carcasses at private slaughterhouses, sampling of food stuffs (milk, ice cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination, sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation, statutory nuisances, rodent control, offensive trades, smoke abatement and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken, without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There has been very little infectious disease during the year. There was a relatively small number of cases of measles and whooping cough and sonne dysentery. The two notifications of poliomyelitis consisted of one adult who developed a permanent weakness of one arm and one child who was discovered as a result of a routine investigation on the incidence of poliomyelitis. She suffered no ill effects.

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria during 1958 is shown by the following table:-

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION									
0 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	Total Under 5 years	5 -	10 -	Total 5 - 14 inc.	Total aged 15 & over
274	14	8	4	-	300	4	-	4	-

The number of children who were given a reinforcement injection during 1958, i.e. subsequent to complete course, is as follows:-

AGE GROUP				
0 -	5 -	10 - 14 incl.	Total 0 - 14 incl.	Total aged 15 and over
35	10	6	51	-

The number of children under 15 years of age who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1958, is as follows:-

Age at 31. 12. 58. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1954-1957	5 - 9 1949-1953	10 - 14 1944-1948	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	204	866	1,555	1,410	4,035

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1949 TO 1958

DISEASE	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	38	7	19	7	16	7	3	5	6
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia)	30	42	50	31	28	35	44	34	47	23
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia)										
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	13
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	23	10	7	-	112	3	307	2	95
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	5	1	4	5	2	2	1	-	2
Measles	20	479	111	223	254	21	417	42	306	174
Whooping Cough	16	123	66	104	72	74	104	86	31	23
Malaria-Contracted Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	7	4	6	-	4	-	1	-
TOTALS	90	711	255	392	372	261	584	478	394	338

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:-

The number of children who completed vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1958 is shown by the following table:

0 - 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 - 14	TOTAL
235	143	91	100	97	101	68	51	77	638	1601

At the time of writing this report arrangements are in hand to give poliomyelitis inoculations to 1,500 persons over the age of 15, who have applied for them. Evening sessions have been held for those who are at work and 23 factories have been visited during the day time. Nearly 700 persons have been dealt with by these special arrangements.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following table shows the results of bacteriological and pathological examinations during the year.

<u>Details of Examination</u>						<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Faeces Specimens</u>								
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	72	150	222
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	..	-	150	150
Salmonella	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	151
Specific Coliform	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
<u>Throat Swabs</u>								
C. Diphtheriae	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
Haemolytic Streptococci			..	..	..	-	4	4
<u>Eye Swabs</u>								
Gram Smear	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Culture	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
<u>Nasal Swabs</u>								
C. Diphtheriae	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
Haemolytic Streptococci			..	..	..	-	4	4

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 16 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and five new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Enquiries are made in every case about the source of infection and family and other close contacts of the patient are examined.

During the year 21 new cases and 84 contacts of these cases were visited. In addition, 852 re-visits were paid to existing cases and 57 re-visits to contacts of these cases. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged for after consultation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Practitioners concerned.

At the beginning of the year there were 171 cases of tuberculosis on the register. Twenty-one cases were added and ten cases taken off the register, leaving a total of 182 cases on the register at the end of the year. The following table gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

PARTICULARS OF CASES ON REGISTER DURING 1958

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
No. of cases on register at beginning of year	63	62	125	20	26	46	83	88	171
No. of cases added to register during year	6	10	16	2	3	5	8	13	21
No. of cases removed from register during year:-									
(a) Died	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
(b) Left the district	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
(c) Recovered	1	1	2	-	3	3	1	4	5
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases remaining on register at end of year	66	68	134	22	26	48	88	94	182

The following table gives the age groups of new cases taken on the register and deaths of cases removed from the register during 1958.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	9	2	3	2	-	-	-

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1938 - 1958

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1938 ..	7	4	11
1939 ..	12	1	13
1940 ..	13	4	17
1941 ..	6	3	9
1942 ..	10	1	11
1943 ..	6	1	7
1944 ..	12	5	17
1945 ..	10	4	14
1946 ..	11	3	14
1947 ..	7	1	8
1948 ..	11	3	14
1949 ..	9	-	9
1950 ..	8	-	8
1951 ..	7	1	8
1952 ..	7	-	7
1953 ..	6	-	6
1954 ..	7	-	7
1955 ..	8	-	8
1956 ..	-	-	-
1957 ..	4	-	4
1958 ..	2	-	2

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S E C T I O N D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Twelfth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The period under review is for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1958, except for the section of the report dealing with the Public Cleansing Services which covers the financial year ending 31st March, 1959.

As in former years this introductory letter attempts to highlight some of the years more prominent features, with the more detailed comments and statistics being embodied in the various sections of the Report. 1958 could be considered to have been an eventful year as some appreciable changes occurred. Briefly these may be cited as follows:-

1. An appreciable reduction in the level of industrial smoke pollution occurred particularly as a result of the larger industrial firms in the Borough equipping their steam raising boilers with efficient fuel burning appliances of various modern types.
2. The Health Committee also made practical contribution towards cleaning the atmosphere by authorising a survey to be made of a fairly large area of the town, with a view to its ultimate declaration as a smoke control area. This is the first rung on the ladder of reducing the level of domestic pollution. Scientific planning of smoke control areas and publicity regarding amounts of pollution was considerably assisted by the installation in the Department's office of a Volumetric Smoke Analyser and Sulphur Dioxide Recorder. Apart from the special information which will be rendered available to the department, results can be displayed in pictorial form, for public interest, in a display window sited beneath the Health Department's office.
3. Following the making of the Milk (Special Designation)(Specified Areas) Order, 1958, all milk sold for retail had to be of an authorised designation i.e. "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", and "Tuberculin Tested". This was a large step forward in securing a safe milk supply and one particularly welcomed this in Rawtenstall, where biological sampling reports in recent years had indicated that a significant number of milk samples contained tubercle bacilli.
4. Progress in slum clearance seemed suddenly to be a practical reality with a resumption of house building for persons requiring rehousing from unfit properties, and the demolition and improvement of certain clearance sites. This gave more satisfaction than the accumulation

of representations and other official documents which necessarily ensues from slum procedure, and when, for some time, progress appears only to be made on paper.

5. **Mechanisation** of work at Meadow Head Tip by the purchase of a suitable mechanical shovel type vehicle, was brought into operation in August, 1958. By the end of the year a remarkable transformation of the refuse tip was effected, and what had developed into an unsightly and unhygienic site, mainly as a result of a lack of covering material, will it is hoped be able to be transformed into playing fields. Working conditions of men employed on this work also has appreciably improved.
6. Complete reconstruction of the public conveniences in the centre of the town was finished in March, 1958, and this has been a scheme which has been long overdue. The provision of free washing facilities with hot and cold water laid on should provide a much needed amenity, and a salutary encouragement for people to practise the simple hygienic principle of hand washing following a visit to the toilet.

I again wish to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to members of the Health and other Committees for their encouragement and support, and also to express my appreciation to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their whole-hearted co-operation.

With pleasure I again record the conscientious and unstinting service given by a very capable and loyal staff and body of employees, to whom I give my personal thanks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. CUNLIFFE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of 78 houses in the Cowpe district, which are supplied from mains provided and maintained by the Bacup Corporation, the public water supply to 8,072 houses in the Borough is furnished by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The remaining 1,084 houses are supplied from private sources, the water being piped into the houses in all but 12 instances. Eleven new houses and twenty-one existing houses were connected to the public supply during the year.

1. PUBLIC SUPPLY

Upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Greenfold and Clough Bottom, all of which are chlorinated and filtered, provide the source for the main public supply. Owing to certain waters being derived from peaty moorlands there is a liability to plumbo-solvency and the water is lime treated to overcome this. 131 examinations for plumbo-solvency were made and found to be mainly satisfactory. The Water Board also reports that satisfactory results were obtained from 131 bacteriological and 33 chemical examinations carried out during the year.

2. PRIVATE SUPPLIES

The most significant feature of the year's work was the provision of chlorination plant to serve the largest private water supply in the Borough - generally known as the Greenbank Water Supply. Whilst schemes were being prepared to lay public mains to the 474 houses served by this supply the Estate Company signified their intention to instal chlorination plant. This had the effect of considerably improving the bacteriological quality of the supply although a final assessment of its permanent wholesomeness can only be made after a prolonged period of sampling, and the supply is being kept under constant review. The summary set out at the end of the following statistics indicates the progress made in the matter of private water supplies since schemes commenced some seven years ago. Briefly, the position at the end of 1958 was that out of an original 1,896 houses which were served by private supply, in areas where conversion schemes were reasonably practicable, 845 houses remained outstanding, which includes 474 houses connected to the now chlorinated private supply. In the event of this supply maintaining a constantly wholesome standard and having regard to houses scheduled in proposed clearance areas the balance of outstanding houses is 541. All the outstanding large supplies have now been dealt with and the remaining properties are scattered over a comparatively large number of small supplies. Sampling of these supplies is continuing but their conversion, if found unsatisfactory, will appear slower in numbers than in the past few years.

PROGRESS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

		<u>No. of Notices</u>		
		<u>1951/7</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Informal Notices served on owners	..	1,333	3	1,336
Reminder Notices served on owners	..	813	5	818
Formal Notices served on owners	..	86	-	86

		<u>No. of Houses</u>		
		<u>1951/7</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Schemes prepared and forwarded to				
Water Undertakers .. .. .	.. .. .	1,594	3	1,597
Schemes approved by Council	.. ..	955	6	961
Houses dealt with under Housing Acts				
(closure or demolition)	80	10	90

PROGRESS BY WATER UNDERTAKERS

New mains laid	945	3	948
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PROGRESS BY OWNERS

Agreement received from owners to				
connect to new mains	909	9	918
Action by local authority in default		18	-	18
Connected to new mains .. .. .	.. .. .	906	21	927

CONTROL MEASURES - Sampling

	<u>Bacterio-</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
	<u>logical</u>		<u>(Organic</u>		<u>(Presence</u>	
	<u>1951/7</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1951/7</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1951/7</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of samples collected ..	834	58	94	2	126	-
No. reported satisfactory ..	348	37	74	-	86	-
No. reported suspicious ..	112	-	12	2	-	-
No. reported unsatisfactory	374	21	8	-	40	-

CONTROL MEASURES - Warning Letters to Consumers

		<u>No. of Houses</u>			<u>Still</u>
		<u>1951/7</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Operative</u>
					<u>31/12/58</u>
Advice to boil and to run standing					
water to waste .. .. .	.. .. .	295	-	295	9
Advice to boil only .. .. .	.. .. .	1,127	-	1,127	68
Advice to run standing water to					
waste only .. .. .	.. .. .	25	-	25	14

SUMMARY AS AT 31.12.58.

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Originally recorded - water supply conversion schemes reasonably practicable		1,896
Conversions to public supply:		
Completed - Connected to Mains	927	
Action in progress	34	961
		<hr/> 935
Action under Housing Programmes		90
		<hr/> 845
Houses to be Closed or Demolished:		
1st 5 year plan	93	
2nd 5 year plan	166	
3rd 5 year plan	45	304
		<hr/>
<u>Balance</u>		541
		<hr/> <hr/>

NOTE Of these 541 houses, 41 are earmarked for review in 15 years time
81 are earmarked for possible conversion to
through houses or for sanitary improvement.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage scheme is on the separate system. The sewage disposal plant is situated in the neighbouring town of Haslingden and is controlled by the Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Bacup Outfall Sewage Board. Treatment is by precipitation and filtration.

Eleven new houses have been connected to the sewerage system during the year and this is the total extent of new work undertaken. Three hundred and five houses are not connected to the sewerage system but the majority of these are outlying farms and cottages not connected by reason of their isolation.

There were 630 inspections made in connection with drainage defects and 584 complaints of blocked drains and closets were dealt with by the Department during the year. The employment of a man for the prompt release of blocked drains provides a valuable service and complaints are normally dealt with within 24 hours of receipt.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Rivers Irwell, Limy Water and Whitewell Brook are polluted by industrial premises in the area and improvement in this matter is one of the chief sanitary requirements in this district, although in recent years

the last mentioned stream has been appreciably improved and fishing takes place over an appreciable length.

The most offensive section of river is the Limy Water with an estimated dry weather flow of no more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day. When it is considered that the daily effluent from the two largest works on the banks is 2 million gallons it can be seen that the stream is practically made up of trade waste during periods of drought.

The responsible authority for dealing with pollution is the Mersey River Board with whom contact was made on a number of occasions during the year regarding abnormal pollutions, and the fullest co-operation was obtained from the officers concerned. The area of the Board is based on the natural drainage areas of rivers and streams which ultimately feed the River Mersey.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of privy middens	7
No. of closets attached to these middens	7
No. of pail closets	281
No. of dry ashpits (exclusive of middens)	-
No. of waste water closets	2,324
No. of fresh water closets	6,316
No. of portable receptacles for refuse	9,822

Satisfactory progress continued to be maintained in the conversion of waste water closets to fresh water closets and 113 such improvements were carried out during the year. The Council contribute £10 towards the cost of such conversions and one half the cost of the plumbing and drainage work in the case of pail conversions.

Since the scheme was instituted in May, 1952, applications have been approved for the conversion of 35 pail closets and 832 waste water closets. Grants approved total £655 4s 10d. in respect of pails and £7,607 17s 6d in respect of waste water closets.

It will be observed that there still remains 281 pail closets in the Borough. These were surveyed during the year in order to assess how many could possibly be converted to fresh water closets having regard to availability of sewers and water supply and the effect of future demolition schemes. 166 pails are emptied by the department mostly on a weekly basis, the remaining 115 pails being situated at farms too remote and inaccessible for emptying purposes.

The conversion of pails and demolition of unfit properties in recent years has found to have reduced to 11 the number of pails with sewers and water supply available where the houses are not included in demolition programmes. It was decided to approach the owners of these pails with

regard to securing their early conversion to be followed by statutory action in case of default, the question of extending sewers to a further eight houses was referred to the Highways and Sewering Committee. Some 58 pails are sited at properties affected by demolition schemes but the balance of 89 pails collected by the department are not easy of solution, as they are remote from existing sewers. However, at the end of the year owners of 11 of these properties had indicated their willingness to consider conversion and provision of septic tanks and filters.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING 1958

The following table gives the number of inspections made by public health inspectors during the year.

	<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re- Visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>SANITARY ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Cleansing and Salvage	202	15	217
Disinfection	17	-	17
Drainage and Sewerage	477	153	630
Factories with Mechanical Power	96	3	99
Factories without Mechanical Power	2	-	2
Factories, others	5	-	5
Infectious Diseases	237	106	343
Keeping of Animals	4	2	6
Nuisances (Miscellaneous)	215	185	400
Offensive Trades	3	-	3
Public Conveniences	295	39	334
Refuse Accommodation	51	56	107
River Pollution	10	-	10
Rodent Control	47	33	80
Sanitary Accommodation	263	102	365
Shops Act	68	-	68
Smoke Abatement	211	14	225
Smoke Observations	68	-	68
Verminous Premises	9	-	9
Water Sampling	116	-	116
Water Supplies (private)	29	3	32
Water Supplies (public)	7	-	7
<u>HOUSING ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Dwelling house repairs - H.A. ..	67	79	146
Dwelling house repairs - P.H.A.	163	234	397
Enquiries (Miscellaneous)	71	-	71
Rent Act, 1957	90	84	174
Overcrowding	16	31	47
Survey	22	6	28

							<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re- Visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>FOOD ADMINISTRATION</u>									
Food Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	-	39
Food Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Food Premises - Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	27	34
Butchers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	15
Canteens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Catering Establishments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	20
Confectioners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Food Preparing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21	31
Greengrocers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
Grocers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	22
Licensed Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Markets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Ice Cream Retailers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12
Milk Retailers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	46
Ice Cream Sampling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	-	26
Meat Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1024	-	1024
Milk Sampling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	-	54
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18
Milk Licence Applications .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	-	9
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>4106</u>	<u>1274</u>	<u>5380</u>

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR

The following list of housing defects and nuisances were discovered, remedied and dealt with by service of notice. The list of defects noted and remedied in connection with food premises is set out on page 41 of the report.

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS AND NUISANCES

RECORDED IN JOURNAL (P.H.A.)

<u>External</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Roofs	26	21
Chimney stacks	3	4
Chimney flues	2	4
Eaves gutters	26	24
Rain water pipes	17	6
Walls - structure	7	6
Wall pointings	20	15
Yard surfacings	1	5
Outbuildings	11	13

									<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Waste water closets defective	..	..	..						41	31
Waste water closets converted	..	..	..						-	-
Fresh water closets defective	..	..	..						10	8
Drains .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	55
Ashpits defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Dustbins defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Dustbins insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
<u>Internal</u>										
Ceilings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
Wall plaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9
Windows .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	23
Doors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7
Fireplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
Sinks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<u>Miscellaneous</u>										
Water supply fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Water supply improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Total Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>303</u>	<u>256</u>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	182
Statutory	..	..	..	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are 44 firms in the Borough using steam raising plants as follows:-

Power, process and heating	..	..	..	10
Process and heating only	..	..	..	11
Heating only	..	..	..	22
Power and heating only	..	..	..	1

The results of the 68 smoke observations taken during the year were as follows and industrial firms were notified of all results of observations.

Total number of observations prior to new Regulations	21
Less than 3 minutes black smoke emitted	.. .. . 18
More than 3 minutes black smoke emitted	.. .. . 3

Total number of observations since new Regulations ..	47
Complying with the new Regulations	34
Not complying with the new Regulations	13

The remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, came into force on the 1st June, 1958 and these are of particular importance to industry. A circular letter was addressed to all firms in April, notifying them of the new provisions, and this was followed up by a detailed survey of all industrial boiler plant in the area. In addition to the value obtained in direct contact with works management by discussing the implications of the new provisions in relation to their own particular plant, valuable information was obtained by the department, relative to types of boiler plant, ancillary fittings and fuel consumption. From this information it was possible to appraise the extent of the industrial pollution, the general standard of boiler house equipment and the potential effect of the improvements being carried out or contemplated in the near future. A detailed report on this information was submitted to the Health Committee in September. Although considerable time was spent on this survey by staff of this department, it was considered that the effort had borne fruit as by the end of the year there had been noticeable progress towards reducing the level of industrial smoke pollution. The following facts based on the survey and later improvements completed during 1958 illustrate this.

1. There are 44 industrial firms in the Borough who consume more than one ton of fuel per week. Of these, 22 utilise their boiler plant for heating purposes only and half of these do not operate the plant in summer time. 58 boilers of different types are in commission.
2. The maximum weekly coal consumption by industry in winter is approximately 1,120 tons, the largest potential smoke producers being the 22 firms who utilise steam for power and/or process work in addition to heating and they consume 86% of the maximum weekly tonnage on 35 boilers.
3. The three largest firms in the area who operate 15 boilers and consume nearly 50% of the total weight of fuel all effected major improvements to their plant. One firm converted their sprinkler stokers to chain grate stokers, another converted their sprinkler stokers to low ram coking stokers, whilst the third firm converted their sprinkler stokers to oil fired plant. All had in the past been responsible at certain periods for appreciable smoke pollution but observations taken after the work was completed was that smoke emissions were regularly within the prescribed limits.
4. Improvements carried out at other plants in the area included provision of chain grate and underfeed stokers, conversion to smokeless fuel burning and provision of smoke eliminator devices.

5. When the survey was completed it was estimated that probably 134 tons of the maximum weekly fuel demand (12%) was regularly being fired in such a manner which would be likely to comply with the new regulations. By the end of the year observations revealed that probably some 75% of the fuel amount was being consumed so as to produce smoke of a density or for periods within the prescribed standards. The aim is of course, to achieve 100% satisfactory compliance which it is hoped can be accomplished by further co-operation with industry. Only in two or three instances did it appear likely that ultimately statutory action would be required to enforce the requirements. In one or two instances there appeared to be genuine financial difficulties in purchasing efficient plant owing to trade recession.

Two lead peroxide instruments which record the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were installed in August, 1957 as part of a joint scheme, 27 local authorities participating, covering an appreciable area around Manchester. One instrument is installed in the Cemetery, covering the centre town area and one in Dean Lane to cover the more rural part of the town. The level of pollution recorded at these sites is interesting as the more rurally sited instrument consistently recorded slightly higher figures than the one sited in the town centre. In view of the small number of industrial or domestic premises sited in the Dean Lane area it would appear that as the instrument lies directly in the path of the prevailing south westerly wind the drift of pollution was appreciable. The general level of pollution is slightly better than the average of the towns participating in the scheme, but still of an appreciable amount and requiring improvement. In December, 1958 a Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Recorder was installed in the Department's Office in Kay Street, daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide can now be obtained in correlation with various meteorological conditions, it is hoped that the next Annual Report will be able to demonstrate some very interesting information from these observations.

DISINFESTATION

Advice and assistance is given to all occupiers of infested premises who seek our help. Treatment for householders is free if their co-operation can be secured, and the methods vary according to circumstances. The substances used are 10% D.D.T. powders with pyrethrum, 5% liquid D.D.T. in kerosene and Murfume D.D.T. and Murfume Lindane smoke generators.

Treatment by the Department's staff has been undertaken in the following cases:-

					<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Cockroaches	- Domestic	..	..	..	75	125
	Shops	..	..	..	4	6
	Factories	..	..	..	2	4
	Licensed Premises	..	..	..	3	11
	Schools	..	..	..	7	18
Fleas	- Domestic	..	..	..	4	14
Flies	- Domestic	..	..	..	7	12
	Factories	..	..	..	2	3
	Tip	..	..	..	1	1
	Canteen	..	..	..	1	1
Bed Bugs	- Domestic	..	..	..	1	3
Wasps	- Factories	..	..	..	1	1
Earwigs	- Domestic	..	..	..	1	4
Spider Beetles	- Domestic	..	..	..	1	1

DISINFECTION

Seventeen visits were made during the year in connection with the disinfection of rooms and articles. The following treatments were given in 1958:-

					<u>Disinfected</u>		<u>Destroyed</u>	
					<u>T.B.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>T.B.</u>	<u>Others</u>
Rooms	..	..	..	..	12	2	-	-
Beds	..	..	..	..	9	1	-	16
Other Articles	..	..	..	..	44	-	-	76

SCHOOLS

There are 23 schools in the Borough and the following table sets out the general standard of sanitary arrangements. The Regulations referred to are based on the School Premises Amended Regulations.

Yard Surfaces unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sanitary Accommodation:-						
Fresh water closets only	..	..	..	..	..	23
Trough closets only	..	..	..	..	..	-
Refuse disposal by dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	23
Water Supply:-						
Public mains	..	..	..	..	..	22
Private supplies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing facilities unsatisfactory according to standard prescribed by Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	17
Drinking facilities unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	20

The facilities for handling school meals were mainly satisfactory and a high standard of cleanliness was observed. A central meal kitchen supplies the majority of schools, the meals being carried in insulated containers. Periodic visits were made by public health inspectors during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

During the year the licence for the one gut scraping business expired, also there is one tripe dressing premise.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Control of moveable dwellings is effected by Section 140 of the Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907. No applications were made during the year.

RAG FLOCK

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, and the Act repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928. There are no licensed premises within the Borough but three premises are registered as users of filling materials.

RODENT CONTROL

One man is employed full time on Rodent Control work with extra assistance being furnished as required for sewer and river bank treatments. A free service is given to tenants of domestic property but a charge is made for the treatment of business premises. The following summary sets out the work carried out during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All Others	Total
Number of properties in Local Authority's District ..	12	8,696	170	2,254	11,132
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	4	123	4	69	200
(b) Survey under the Act	4	32	5	17	58
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	30	629	30	375	1,064
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	7	-
(Minor)	5	30	3	22	60
(b) Mice (Major)	-	3	1	3	-
(Minor)	2	78	-	49	129
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	6	107	3	74	190
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	6	110	3	83	202
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Number of "Block" Control schemes carried out ..	-	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above the sewers in the town were treated twice during the year with the following results:-

SEWER TREATMENTS

	<u>Test Baiting</u>	<u>1st Treatment</u>	<u>2nd Treatment</u>
Total number of manholes ..	2,018	2,018	2,018
No. test baited	377	375	51
No. showing 'take'	35	8	6
No. showing complete 'take'	-	3	5

The progress made in reducing the level of rat infestation in sewers was commented upon in last year's Annual Report. This was further maintained in 1958 and no section of sewer was found to be heavily infested. As the table shows on the section treatment undertaken in 1958 only six manholes show 'take'. This is an exceptionally low figure particularly in an area with the separate system of sewerage, where rat infestation of river banks is known to exist and requires keeping under constant control. The level of infestation may very well fluctuate in ensuing treatments but there appears to be good grounds to suppose that it can be kept at a reasonably low level.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The above Act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, seeks to control the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. All primary inspections were carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Four premises are licensed under the above Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Inspections</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Notices</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	182	1	-
Factories not included above to which Section 7 applies ..	171	17	4
Other premises to which Section 7 applies	11	6	-
Totals	364	24	4

DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u> <u>to H.M.</u> <u>Inspector</u>	<u>by H.M.</u> <u>Inspector</u>
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	1	-	1
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	1	-	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	1
Totals ..	8	7	-	6

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, notifications on the August list were received from five factory occupiers in the Borough that 12 outworkers were employed in classes of work specified by order. This shows a decrease of 8 outworkers from last year. These were entirely connected with the slipper industry. In three cases, where the outworker carried on work outside the Borough, the appropriate Local Authorities were informed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly service was maintained throughout the year except after holiday periods, by the operation of two 16/18 Cubic yard vehicles and one 7 Cubic yard vehicle. The average length of haul to the tip for the large vehicles is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles for the smaller vehicle.

9822 bins are collected weekly by the three teams giving a performance of 123 bins per man per day, the fourth 7 Cubic yard freighter is engaged mainly on salvage collection.

REFUSE STORAGE

Refuse storage arrangements are, on the whole, maintained by property owners in a satisfactory condition. With very few exceptions they respond readily to informal notice from the Department and request us to supply renewals. During the year 476 dust bins were supplied by the Department. Generally, therefore, the bins throughout the town are of standard type, mainly of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. B.S.S. pattern. Refuse is collected from 9,540 premises. The worst feature of the storage accommodation is in connection with certain types of back-to-back houses where communal bin stores and sharing of dustbins is an unsatisfactory feature.

It will be observed in the "Sanitary Accommodation" of this report that the 14 outstanding ashpits in the Borough have been replaced by dustbins, although these ashpits were situated in districts remote from the normal collection routes, it was found possible to arrange a regular satisfactory service for the dustbins.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Trials were carried out during the year at Meadow Head Tip with a number of machines which, in addition to dozing and levelling refuse were also capable of excavating material from the older part of the tip for use as cover, to provide an effective seal. In August a Weatherill Hydraulic Loading Shovel, Type 2HCR"A" was delivered and commenced operation. By the end of the year the tip had been appreciably improved

and prolonged exposure of refuse on account of lack of cover material had become a thing of the past. Refuse is covered and sealed daily and the cover material provided by the old tip proved very satisfactory. It was found that the break down of refuse over an eight year period was very satisfactory and formed an effective covering material. A small amount of glass, crockery and large metallic objects which had not broken down were easily raked away from surface cover. Although adequate sealing reduces the likelihood of nuisance from flies, and rats, the tip is sprayed weekly with a suitable insecticide in Summer, from a pressure jet powder blower, whilst the rodent operator frequently tests for rats and treats immediately if evidence is found. The mechanical shovel was also used to load waste paper at the depot, a task previously done by manual labour. The number of loads tipped during the year was as follows:-

Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,297
Sweepings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Gully Material	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Various	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539

PAIL CLOSETS

The mechanical gully emptier is hired from the Highways Department on two days per week for the emptying of 166 pails provided at unsewered property. The large majority of these pails are emptied weekly and on each occasion the emptied pail is charged with approximately a gallon of "white" disinfectant fluid.

CLEANSING COSTS

The cost of refuse collection and disposal (excluding excreta removed) but including the expenditure incurred in culverting another section of Meadow Head Tip and the purchase of the Hydraulic Shovel, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1959, was as follows:-

				<u>Collection</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Totals</u>
				£	£	£
Total gross expenditure	..	..		15,462	6,062	21,524
Gross income	..	..	..	229	1,649	1,878
Nett cost	..	..	..	15,233	4,413	19,646
Nett cost per 1,000 population	..			624	181	805
Nett cost per 1,000 premises	..			1,605	465	2,069
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nett cost per ton	..	..		1 14 10	10 2	2 5 0

SALVAGE

The weight and value of salvage collected during the year was as follows:-

					T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	..	..	224	4	3	1,434	7	11
Textiles	..	..	..	..		14	3	8	0	1
Ferrous Metals	..	..	..	..	4	15	0	28	3	9
Non-ferrous Metals	..	..	..	..		9	3	30	12	3
Scrap Tins	..	..	..	..	15	8	2	64	10	4
					<hr/>			<hr/>		
Totals	..	..	..	..	245	12	3	1,565	14	4
					<hr/>			<hr/>		
Less Salvage 'Bonus'	..	..	..	..				371	6	9
								<hr/>		
Nett Income	..	..	..	..				1,194	7	7
								<hr/>		

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Three hundred and thirty-four visits were paid by members of the staff to the public conveniences in the area during the year. It is very regrettable to consistently find malicious damage done to these conveniences and the new Queen Square conveniences did not remain immune. In the ladies section the doors required re-painting within a few months of completion whilst for some time there was constant pilfering of wash basin waste plugs. This was later overcome by the provision of a special waste disposal device which could not be stolen.

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SECTION E

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

				<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a)	By the local authority	..	..	-	-
(b)	By other local authorities	..	..	-	-
(c)	By other bodies or persons	..	..	11	-

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	332
Number of inspections made for the above purpose	..	653
Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-		
(a) Number found during the year	.. ..	43
(b) Number at end of year	.. ..	1,317
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	.. ..	289

CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Famili</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	7	33	19
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	12	4
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2)	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1)	26	30	10
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	14	5
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1)	28	19	6
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 ..	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority.</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	265	-
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957): NIL

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included
in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase
Orders, purchasing during the year 7

HOUSING ACT, 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	<u>No. of Schemes</u>	<u>No. of Dwelling Houses Affected</u>
Schemes submitted during year:-		
(a) By private individuals to L.A.	66	67
(b) Finally approved by L.A. ..	64	64
(c) Work completed	51	51
(d) Additional separate dwellings in (c)	-	-

In addition one scheme, involving 12 dwellings, submitted by the local
authority to the Minister was confirmed.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR - (Rent Act, 1957)

No. of applications for certificates	53
No. of decisions not to issue certificates	2
No. of decisions to issue certificates	57
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	41
(b) in respect of all defects	16
No. of undertakings given by landlords	30
No. of undertakings refused by L.A.	-
No. of certificates issued	26

Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
Decisions by L.A. to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	-
Certificates cancelled by L.A.	1

GENERAL

Resumption of the building programme enabled four Clearance Orders to be made during the year, whilst another 38 houses were made the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders. Inspections were also under way at the end of the year for representations to be made early in 1959. Demolition of property in two confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders was also commenced in 1958. Thus after a period of comparative inactivity due to the temporary cessation of house building the slum clearance programme appeared to be making definite progress.

The position with regard to slum clearance programmes at the end of 1958 may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Name of Order</u>	<u>Total No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of houses now occupied</u>	<u>Year represented</u>	<u>Year confirmed</u>
Cloughfold C.P.O. No. 2.	22	3	1954	1955
Cloughfold C.O. No. 3.	2	-	1939	1955
Lower Bridleway C.P.O. No. 1.	15	2	1955	1956
Lower Bridleway C.P.O. No. 2.	14	-	1955	1956
Booth C.P.O. No. 1.	43	7	1955	1956
Rings Nook C.O.	5	-	1956	1957
Lower Cloughfold C.O. No. 1.	11	11	1957	
Lower Cloughfold C.O. No. 2.	22	21	1957	
Lower Cloughfold C.O. No. 3.	17	17	1957	
Lower Cloughfold C.O. No. 4.	14	13	1957	
	165	74		
Miscellaneous Unfit Houses				
Subject of Closing or Demolition Orders since 1955.	143	22		
	308	96		

NOTE:

(1) Outstanding re-housing from confirmed Orders are mainly where special type dwellings e.g. single persons flats, or aged persons bungalows, are required, these were in course of erection in 1958.

(2) The apparent delay in confirmation of the Lower Cloughfold Areas was due to the fact that Clearance Orders were not made until 1958, following the suspension of the building programme. At the time of writing the report the Minister's confirmation was being awaited and no objections had been made to the making of the Orders.

(3) The houses included in the above figures relate to those dealt with since 1955 when the Ministry of Housing and Local Government called for a general resumption of slum clearance activity. Prior to this 131 houses had been closed or demolished as Individual Unfit Houses between 1947 and 1955.

At the end of the year there were 518 applicants for Council houses, of which 258 were included in the first priority list on the qualifying grounds prescribed by the Housing Committee. Census figures taken of people living in houses included in the first five year plan reveal that there is a high percentage of elderly people who will require either single persons flats or aged persons bungalows.

Eleven cases of overcrowding occurring in Council houses were relieved during the year.

The house building programme has been integrated with the proposed clearance programme, to make provision for the rehousing of the displaced families in the vicinity of their present locality. Schemes for the erection of 127 houses were in hand at the end of the year.

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S E C T I O N F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local authorities are still responsible for many important duties connected with milk distribution, including the sampling of milk after it leaves the farm. They also possess the powers for prevention of infection of milk, and duties in connection with water supply, sewage disposal and housing at farm and dairy premises.

The Milk (Special Designation)(Specified Areas) Order, 1958, came into force on the 14th April, 1958, It became illegal for any person to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than milk which may be sold as special designated milk. The effect of the Order also meant that only bottled milk could be sold by retail and this should see the end of the open churn and filling of jugs etcetera, in milk floats. Local producer retailers who had not previously sold designated milks had therefore, to choose whether to replace their herds with tuberculin tested cattle or send their milk from the existing herd to a pasteurisation plant. Prior to the Order coming into operation, of the fifty-four producer retailers delivering milk in the area, thirty-four sold tuberculin tested milk and twenty raw ungraded milk. At the end of the year only three farmers had changed over to wholesale sales and commenced to deliver their milk to a pasteurisation establishment, the remaining seventeen farmers having become licensed tuberculin tested producers.

The Order seemed to catch some producer retailers unawares, as some were not ready for the change over and many had to make temporary arrangements for the purchase of tuberculin tested milk from approved sources. It was therefore, necessary to issue dealers' licences for limited periods to some fourteen farmers, and this was done provided that undesignated and designated milks could be kept separate at their farms. Personal contact was made with all the affected local farmers by members of staff of the Department and advice given. The apparent difficulty that certain farmers seemed to be in and their desire for immediate local advice, further emphasised the advantages of all milk production licences being under the supervision of local authorities as was the case before 1948.

Further steps to eliminate tuberculosis from dairy herds were also announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who declared that the remaining parts of England, including this part of Lancashire would become an Eradication Area on the 1st March, 1960.

In the meanwhile, the area became a Free Testing Area which gave the owners the opportunity of entering the Voluntary Attested Herds Scheme. When the area is declared an Eradication Area all cattle not in supervised or attested herds are to be tested compulsorily and any re-actors in the area will be slaughtered, with payment of compensation.

With the elimination of raw undesignated milks the need for the biological testing of tuberculin tested milks should not be as great. However, for the time being, we decided to sample at least once per year the milk of all producer retailers for biological examination. It is hoped to continue the former system of submitting two samples of milk from each farmer for methylene blue reduction test examination, in order to assess the hygienic and keeping qualities of the milk supplies.

The following tables detail the number of results of samples taken during the year:-

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. satis- factory</u>	<u>No. unsatis- factory</u>	<u>No Result</u>
<u>Raw Milk - Tuberculin Tested</u>				
(a) Tuberculosis biological test	37	37	-	-
(b) Methylene blue reduction test	41	35	6	-
<u>Raw Milk - Undesignated</u>				
(a) Tuberculosis biological test	7	7	-	-
(b) Methylene blue reduction test	7	7	-	-
<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>				
(a) Phosphatase test	6	6	-	-
(b) Methylene blue reduction test	3	-	-	3
<u>Sterilised Milk</u>				
(a) Turbidity test	4	-	-	4
<u>Veterinary Inspections</u>				
Number of herds examined				-
Number of cases where animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938				-
Number of animals seized				-
Number of cases reported negative, no animals seized				-
Number of cases reported negative, where animals sold prior to investigation				-

The following Registrations and licences are in operation in the district:-

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of registered distributors operating from:-

(a) Shops in the district	.. .. .	84
(b) Premises outside the district	.. .. .	3

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954

No. of dealer's licences (including supplementary licences) for distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" milk	5
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The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953

		<u>Retail Distributions</u>
No. of licences issued in respect of		Pasteurised
"heat treated" milk	.. .. .	Sterilised
		11
		92

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered in the five private slaughterhouses were inspected prior to release for human consumption. In order to maintain this system of inspection, work outside normal working hours, including Sundays, was necessitated.

All meat and offal is, immediately after condemnation, collected by the Department, stained with green dye and later sold for manufacture into feeding meals and fertilisers. The proceeds from the sale of the meat are credited to the butcher suffering loss whilst income from the sale of offal defrays the Corporation's handling charges. This system has worked satisfactorily and ensures proper control and satisfactory disposal of diseased meat and offals.

MEAT INSPECTION RECORD SUMMARY

	CATTLE EXCL. COWS	COWS	CALVES	PIGS	SHEEP AND LAMBS
No. of animals killed	1,247	702	24	198	7,230
No. of animals inspected	1,247	702	24	198	7,230
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	5	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	361	324	-	9	59
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	28.9	46.3	20.8	4.5	8.
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	126	140	1	10	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	10.2	20.1	4.2	5.1	-
<u>Cysticercosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	7	4	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	4	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.561	0.569	-	-	-

Analysis of Condemnations

Disease Classification	Entire Carcases	Part Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Skirts	Livers	Part Livers	Kidneys	Spleens	Stomachs	Intestines	Udders	Tails	Wgt. of Meat lbs	Wgt. of Offal lbs
Cattle (1949 Insp.)																
Tuberculosis	2	18	79	205	7	22	35	-	10	11	3	87	3	2	4,728	4,036
Other than T.B.	1	5	30	23	18	11	33	390	11	13	1	31	81	2	1,149	6,558
Calves (24 Insp.)																
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other than T.B.	5	-	5	5	5	5	5	-	5	10	5	5	-	5	194	65
Sheep (7236 Insp.)																
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	5	-	5	15	9	5	228	357	5	10	5	5	-	5	235	910
Pigs (198 Insp.)																
Tuberculosis	-	-	6	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	77	21
Other than T.B.	-	-	-	7	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

Weights Condemned

Weight of Meat Weight of Offal

Tuberculosis	4,805	4,062
Other than tuberculosis	1,578	7,578
Total weights	6,383	11,640

Reason for Condemnation of Whole Carcases

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-
Acute Septic Metritis	1	-	-	-
Oedema	-	-	1	-
Pyæmia	-	1	-	-
Moribund	-	1	3	-
Badly bled	-	1	1	-
Immaturity	-	2	-	-

Post Mortem Data Concerning Cysticercosis

Cyst Location	No. of Cases	No. of Cysts	Type of Cyst	
			Viable	Non-viable
Head Only	10	11	9	2
Heart Only	1	1	-	1
Head and Heart	-	-	-	-

Four applications for licences under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 - 1954, were granted during the year.

Thirty-nine inspections were also made for the purpose of inspecting food at retailers' premises and the following articles were condemned:-

Cereals	-	2 lbs.	Meat, raw	-	25 lbs.
Cheese (packed)	-	4 ozs.	Meat, tinned	-	464½ lbs.
Fish, tinned	-	2 lbs.	Milk, tinned	-	11 pints
Fish	-	½ lb.	Milk, dried	-	56 lbs.
Fruit, tinned	-	63 lbs.	Syrup, tinned	-	2 lbs.
Fruit, fresh	-	80 lbs.	Vegetables, tinned	-	28½ lbs.
			Vegetables, raw	-	1932 lbs.

FOOD PREMISES

Two hundred and two inspections of food premises were carried out and the following table shows the defects noted and those remedied. Informal notices covering all the defects were served upon persons concerned. Much work was in hand at the end of the year.

<u>Nature of Defect or contravention</u>							<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
1.	Cleanliness of persons and clothing	..	..	..	..	..	7	12
2.	Protection of food from contamination	..	..	..	..	..	16	64
3.	Cleanliness and condition of equipment	..	..	..	..	..	22	45
4.	Cleanliness and condition of structure	..	..	..	..	..	48	119
5.	Ventilation and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	2	11
6.	Washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	27	30
7.	Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
8.	Sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
9.	Refuse storage accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Totals							127	292

One premise was registered for the manufacture of sausages, during the year.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:-

General grocers and provision dealers	139
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	25
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.) ..	1
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	41
Bakers and/or confectioners	40
Fried fish shops	28
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	21
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	111
Others	4

ICE CREAM

There are three manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, two of whom use the hot-mix method and one the cold-mix method. In only one instance is the production carried out on a large scale, the others are small traders and shopkeepers manufacturing for their own requirements. In all cases special rooms are used for ice cream manufacture, and none is made in association with domestic arrangements.

The details of registrations at the end of the year were as follows:-

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
1. Manufacturing retailers	2	1
2. Retail vendors - pre-packed ..	104	-
- loose	1	-
- pre-packed and loose	3	-
Totals	110	1

Generally speaking, inspection of the above premises revealed that the relevant Acts and Regulations, together with the adopted Lancashire County Council's Codes of Practice, were being satisfactorily observed.

Twenty-five samples of ice cream were collected for bacteriological examination and were reported on as follows:-

<u>Provisional Grade</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
1	20
2	1
3	1
4	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

The Lancashire County Council undertake the sampling of food for quality, assistance being rendered by this Department as required. Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished the following information:-

A total of 129 samples was obtained; of these, 93 were of milk and the 36 others comprised:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Vegetables (canned) | 1 Travel sickness tablets. |
| 1 Meat and Vegetables (canned) | 2 Salt |
| 1 Marzipan | 1 Malt and cocoa beverage |
| 1 Cooking fat | 2 Jam |
| 1 Mixed spice | 1 Lemon cheese |
| 1 Butter | 1 Coffee and chicory extract |
| 1 Lard | 2 Bread |
| 1 Semolina | 1 Vitamin tablets |
| 1 Tincture of Iodine | 1 Vitamin fruit drink |
| 1 Liquid parafin | 3 Fish (canned) |
| 1 Glycerin, lemon, honey | 1 Fruit (dried) |
| 1 Cream (sterilized) | 1 Mincemeat |
| 2 Fruit (canned) | 2 Olive oil |
| 1 Drinking chocolate | 2 Headache powders. |

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 0.3% extraneous water.	Vender cautioned Further samples obtained.
Headache powders	Average weight of powders was 0.811 gram. Average weight of ingredients 0.742 grams per powder. Declared weight of active ingredients per powder was 0.610 grams.	Further sample obtained from same stock. Proved genuine.
Milk (F)	Freezing point indicated the presence of 2.8% ext. water.	Both samples obtained from the same vendor.
Milk (I)	Freezing point indicated the presence of 8.2% ext. water.	Formal samples obtained. Proved genuine.
Two samples of white bread containing foreign bodies.	Both samples were found to contain pellets of mouse excreta.	Legal proceedings instituted. Vendors fined £8 and ordered to pay £3 10s 0d c. st

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Functions with regard to the above Act, which are administered by the Health Committee, are carried out by the Police. I am indebted to Supt. G. Smith for details of the work carried out by his officers during 1958.

Number of cases of Foot and Mouth Disease	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases of Anthrax	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases of Fowl Pest	..	..	..	..	Nil [*]
Number of cases of Swine Fever	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases of Sheep Scab	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of notices of intention to Sheep Dip	..	..	..	..	10
Number of movement licences under Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938	Nil

^{*}One case suspected but not confirmed.

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